THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

REVOLUTION IN NICARAGUA.

OUTRAGE AND EXCITEMENT AT SAN JUAN.

ARREST OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

Armed Americans Landed to Protect the Consul.

City of San Salvador Destroyed by an Earthquake,

&c., &c., &c.

We have obtained some important news by the Northern Light. She sailed from Greytown on the 17th inst. Among her passengers is the Hon. Solon Borland, our Minister to the Central American States.

We have received advices of a revolutionary outbreak in the republic of Nicaragua, Senor Castellon as the principal leader, supported by Colonels Pineda, Xeres, Zapata, Doctor Guerrera, and José Maria Valle, alias Chelion, who had arrived from Honduras at the head of a strong force, and effected a landing at the port of Realijo, which surrendered, as well as the town of Chinandega, without a struggle, their object being to march upon Leon, from thence to the capital. The President, with the government officers, had removed from Managua to Leon, with the intention of resisting the attack meditated against that stronghold. The whole country was under arms, prepared for any emergency; but the result so far remains a matter of great uncertainty, and will depend upon the enemy's plan of action.

Castillon, Guerrero, Xeres and Dias, who are at the head of the movement, were banished from Nicaragua some weeks before the present revolution, on suspicion of being engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the administration of Chamorro. This act, however, only delayed for a brief period the execution of their plans, for no sooner had they arrived in Honduras than they commenced their operations anew, receiving, as is believed, not only encouragement, but assistance, from that country. Their forces at present number nearly one thousand men, and are about equal in strength to those of Chamorro. They have already taken Realejo and Chimandaga, both of which are towns of considerable importance, the first on the sea coast and the second a short distance in the interior. Chamorro is said to be exceedingly tyrannic, and the people appear to know no law but his will. His will has in fact been that of a despot. At the last election, which placed him at the head of the government, his opponent was Castillon, who is said to be a man of great abilities, and of the most liberal and enlightened policy.

The city of San Salvador was totally destroyed by an earthquake on the night of Easter Sunday, by which upwards of two hundred lives and more than four millions worth of property were destroyed in less than one minute of time. On the Friday previous, until the moment of the calamity, strong shocks of earthquake were experienced from day to day, until the night of Sunday the 19th, when, about 10 o'clock P. M., a rolling sensation, as that of a wave of the sea, and which lasted for about fifty seconds, laid the whole city level with the ground. The night being calm, the dust occasioned by the falling of the houses obscured the whole atmosphere, rendering it impossible for people to recognise their own relatives. Plunder and robbery followed as a matter of course, the government with the troops having removed from the scene of destruction at an early hour upon the following morning. The consequences accompanying this ruin are likely to be attended with very serious results to commercial business throughout the republic. The authorities have petitioned the neighboring States for assistance in money, provisions, and labor.

Outrageous Conduct of the Mayor of San Juan—Arrest of the Hon. Solon Borland.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

DEAR SIR—I am authorized, by Capt. Churchill, to communicate the following statement of facts, in order to give them publicity, free from any inaccurate source.

R. LORD.

THE REPORT OF THE LATE HIGH-HANDED OUTRAGE AT SAN JUAN.

On the evening of the 16th inst., the river steamer Routh, Capt. T. T. Smith, arrived at Punta Arenas, and was lying alongside the Northern Light, to deliver her passengers. About dusk, while the passengers were passing from one steamer to the other, a bungo, having on board some twenty-five or thirty armed men, mostly Jamaica negroes, headed by a mulatto man, calling himself the Marshal, came over from San Juan, or Greytown, and ranged up alongside the steamer Routh. The so-called marshal, accompanied by several of his armed men, jumped on board the steamer and announced their purpose to arrest Capt. Smith, by virtue of a warrant from the Mayor of Greytown, upon the charge of murder. Captain Smith refused to be arrested, and armed himself for resistance.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Borland, the American Minister, who was at the time on board the Northern Light, was informed of what was going on. He immediately went on board of the Routh, where he found a crowd of persons—among them a number of the armed men from the bungo—in a high state of excitement. The Marshal, with his men, was attempting to arrest Capt. Smith; and the latter, standing at his cabin door, was keeping them at bay. Mr. Borland at once interposed, telling the Marshal that no authority recognized by the United States existed at Greytown to arrest, or in any way interfere with, any American citizen, and ordering him to withdraw his men from the steamer, and go away. The Marshal proposed to exhibit the Mayor's warrant, under which he was acting. This Mr. Borland declined to examine. After some hesitation, the Marshal announced his purpose to withdraw, as advised by Mr. Borland. While this was going on, and before the Marshal and his men left the steamer, much excitement was manifested among the men who had remained on board the bungo. Loud, threatening language was used by them; and brandishing their weapons, several at once rushed on board the steamer. At this moment Mr. Borland taking a rifle from the hands of a bystander, stepped over the railing upon the guards, warned the bungo to keep off and at their peril not to put a foot on the steamer. Upon this the movement towards boarding the steamer ceased, and in a few minutes the Marshal and his men returned to the bungo, and she returned to the opposite side of the harbor.

About dark Mr. Borland, accompanied by Mr. Scott, a son of the agent of the Transit Company, on board one of the boats of the Northern Light, went across the harbor to San Juan, or Greytown, to visit Mr. Fabius, our commercial agent. Soon after arriving there, Mr. Borland learned that at a meeting of the people of the town, held at the station house and presided over by the Mayor, it had been proposed and seemingly agreed to that he (Mr. Borland) should be arrested. In a few minutes the execution of this proposition was attempted. A loud knocking was heard at the lower doors of Mr. Fabius' house, and upon his going to ascertain the cause, a body of men, armed with muskets, consisting in part of the regular police of the town, and headed by a Jamaica negro, inquired for Mr. Borland, and declared their purpose to arrest him. Mr. Borland hearing this, went down stairs, confronted these men, and demanded their business with him; their leader informed him they came by order of the Mayor to arrest him, because of his preventing the arrest of Captain Smith; Mr. Borland then repeated to them what he had said to the Marshal about their want of authority, &c., and inquired of them if they were not aware of his exemption from arrest in his capacity of minister of the United States. To this they answered, they cared nothing for all that, but that they had come to arrest him and meant to do it. He then warned them of the serious consequences to themselves, and to all concerned with them, if they proceeded to the extremities they proposed. He replied they knew the consequences and were prepared to meet them. Mr. Borland then said to them, they must proceed at their peril, and called several gentlemen who were in an upper room to come down and be witnesses of the threatened assault upon him. Upon this, the leader of the armed force called Mr. Martin, (ex-Mayor,) as if for the purpose of consultation, and Martin not answering, they drew off a little from the door in the direction, where from their manner they expected to find him. About this time, Mr. Borland, still standing at the door, the Mayor (a Frenchman,) came up and said these proceedings had been without his order or authority, and while this conversation was going on, some one from the crowd threw the fragments of a broken glass bottle, which struck Mr. Borland and slightly wounded him in the face. The particular person who threw this missile was not recognized, as the night was dark and a crowd in the porch and about the door. Soon after this blow was inflicted upon Mr. Borland, the crowd dispersed. Mr. Fabius, the commercial agent, procured a canoe and crossed the harbor to the Northern Light, to make known to Captain Churchill and the passengers the state of affairs on the other side. A meeting was held, at which it was agreed to send a committee of three gentlemen to consult with Mr. Borland as to the best steps to be taken. These gentlemen, with Mr. Fabius, proceeded in one of the steamer's boats to the town; but upon approaching the shore they were hailed by a number of armed men, who fired one gun over the boat, and threatened to fire into them if they attempted to land; and this, although informed that Mr. Fabius was on board, and desired to go to his consulate. Thus forcibly prevented from landing, the boat returned to the Northern Light. During the night the town was occupied by armed men, while sentinels were stationed between the American consulate (where Mr. Borland was) and the harbor, challenging all who attempted to pass, preventing boats from landing or leaving the shore, and thus keeping Mr. Borland a prisoner all night. The next morning he procured a boat, and returned on board the Northern Light, where he was informed by Mr. Fabius, our commercial agent, and Mr. Scott, the agent of the Transit Company, that from the violent and lawless disposition manifested by the people of San Juan, they did not consider the persons and property of our citizens safe from aggressions and even destruction, in the absence of a force sufficient to protect them. Mr. Borland concurring in this opinion, called a meeting of the passengers, and proposed to engage the services of fifty men, to remain and afford the necessary protection until our government, informed of the state of affairs, should send a proper force for the purpose.

The requisite number of men volunteered, and were organized under the command of Crawford Fletcher, Esq., formerly from Tennessee, and now on his return from California.

Mr. Fabius, our commercial agent, has taken up his abode under their protection; and Mr. Borland, on the Northern Light, proceeded forthwith to Washington to lay this matter before the government.

R. LORD, Purser.

The National Race Course.

THE NEW YORK JOCKEY CLUB.

We have given a detailed description of the new race course near Newtown, and since that publication the preliminary steps to the formation of a jockey club have been taken. It is purposed that another meeting of members only shall be holden at the club house, Prince street, this evening, when rules for the course will be adopted, the officers elected, and arrangements for the spring meeting to take place early in June.

The new race course will be conducted after the style of the Metairie Course, New Orleans. Nothing but running races will be allowed, and particular attention will be paid to the obtaining of any information as to the training and breeding of horses. The purses will be large enough to attract the best horses in the country—such flyers as Lexington, Highlander, Blonde, Aaron, &c., &c. The amount of capital to be invested is over a quarter of a million of dollars. In addition to the perfect arrangements on the island, the proprietors have fitted up a commodious and elegant club house in town, which will undoubtedly be the resort of turfmen from all parts of the country; and these meetings must be productive of much good, by the free interchange of opinion upon all matters pertaining to the horse.

On the course the members of the club will enjoy peculiar privileges, and its roll will include the names of men occupying the highest stations in society.

The Turf.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—PACING.

The great novelty in the sporting world, the double team pacing race, for $2,000, which was to have taken place yesterday afternoon. Considerable controversy took place yesterday afternoon in relation to the bets made on this affair, some being under the impression that the postponement would cancel the outside betting. This is not so. All bets must abide the original agreement, and go as it goes, where the terms of the match have been complied with by the principal parties engaged in making the match. This match has created great excitement in certain classes, and large amounts of money have been staked on the event—probably $30,000. Until within a day or two the betting has been even; but is now in favor of the roan ponies. Should to-day prove fair, there will be an immense crowd at the Centreville Course.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

A very spirited trot came off on Wednesday afternoon at the Union Course, between Lady Collins and Joe Huested, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, for a purse and sweepstakes of $250. The gelding Pony was also entered in the stake; but finding Joe Huested was on the track to contend with the mare, he was prudently kept [illegible] not much betting. The wagers that were laid, were at 100 to 25 on Lady Collins. The wind was very high during the race, and greatly impeded the progress of the nags. The time made was good under the circumstances.

First Heat.—Joe Huested won the pole. Pony did not come to the post. The other two were started head and head, the mare taking the lead for a moment on the turn, until she broke up, when Joe took the lead, and went a length ahead past the quarter pole, in forty-one seconds. Lady Collins caught him on the backstretch, and was half a length in front at the half mile pole, in 1:19. The mare led a length around the lower turn; but up the homestretch Joe rallied along vigorously, and gained finely on her all the way up to the score. She proved too much for him, however, and won by half a length, in 2:41¼.

Second Heat.—Not a word about betting. The horses had a most excellent start. The mare took the lead, and went to the quarter pole two or three lengths ahead of Joe, in forty seconds. She opened the gap down the backstretch, and passed the half mile pole in 1:18. Joe closed a trifle on the lower turn, and up the homestretch gained at every step; but with all his exertions, the mare beat him a length to the score. Time, 2:42.

Third Heat.—They were again started nicely, and kept together for about two hundred yards, when Joe fell to pieces, and the mare passed the quarter pole three or four lengths in front, in forty seconds. She increased the distance between herself and Joe on the backstretch, and was at the half mile pole in 1:17. From there out she was taken up, and came home leisurely, winning the heat and race in 2:42, by half a dozen lengths. The following is a summary:—

WEDNESDAY, May 24.—Purse and stake, $250, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

H. Woodruff entered br. m. Lady Collins......	1	1	1
D. Pfifer entered b. g. Joe Huested............	2	2	2
Mr. Bulkley entered br. g. Pony..............	dr.		

Time, 2:41¼—2:42—2:42.

Jersey City Intelligence.

SALARIES.—The ordinance regulating the salaries of the city officers was adoted in the Common Council on Monday evening. We give them below; also the salaries allowed the same officers for—

	1852.	1853.	1854.
Street Commissioners	$500	$700	$500
Recorder	350	450	500
City Clerk	650	750	750
City Comptroller	300	400	400
City Treasurer	200	400	400
Corporation Attorney	250	250	250
City Marshal	175	250	300
Corporation Printer	300	400	400
Overseer of the Poor	250	400	500
Superintend't of Wharves & Ferries	75	100	100
Superintendent of Schools	—	100	100
Chief Engineer of Fire Department	—	100	300
Corporation Surveyor	—	—	1,500
City Physician, First & Second w'ds.	125	200	225
City Physician, Third & Fourth "	125	150	200
Assessors, each	250	250	350
Capt. of Watch, per month	21½	40	40
Watchmen, per night	—	—	1

The per centage allowed to the Collector of Taxes has been reduced. For the first $20,000 collected one per cent is allowed; for the second $20,000, one and one-half per cent; and for all over $40,000 collected, two per cent is allowed. Last year it was, for the first $5,000, one and one-half per cent; for the second $5,000, two per cent; and two and one-half for all collected above $10,000. The Collector of Arrears of Taxes is allowed by this ordinance two per cent on the first $5,000 collected, and three per cent on the excess.

THE "TELEGRAPH" AND OTHER HORSES STOLEN—ARREST OF THE THIEF AND HIS SUICIDE IN BERGEN JAIL.—Joel M. Johnson, who lives about five miles beyond Paterson, is at present the owner of the trotting horse "Telegraph," which was distributed as one of Perham's 100,000 gifts. His wife was awakened by the footsteps of a horse passing through the yard, at about 10 o'clock on Monday night last. She informed her husband, who immediately went to the barn and discovered that his horse had been stolen, and that a set of single harness was also missing. He aroused his neighbors, and search was made in different directions. Those who came to Jersey City had the pleasure, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, of seeing the stolen horse approach the ferry gate, having on the missing harness, and attached to a wagon, which had been stolen from Mr. Wm. Ackerman, who resides about three miles this side of Paterson. The establishment was being driven by one Thomas Moore, of Forty-second street, near Third avenue, New York, who was taken into custody. During the same night a sorrel horse was stolen from Mr. Ackerman, and a bay horse from one of his neighbors. These could not be found. Moore was taken before the Recorder and committed to the cells until those having him in custody were ready to return. When taken out of the cell it was found that he had made a rope of bed clothing and fastened it to the stovepipe with his suspender, as if he intended to hang himself. A loaded pistol was found secreted in the bed, but it is doubtful whether it belonged to the prisoner. He was taken to the Hudson county jail, at Bergen Corners, for safe keeping, as the Passaic county jail is being rebuilt. When the keeper went to the cell of the prisoner yesterday morning, he found him suspended by the neck, dead, hanging to the door by means of a sheet from his bed. His body was yet warm. It was evident from his appearance that he died a hard death, by strangling. His face was purple, and his tongue was so swelled that it entirely filled his mouth. One hand was firmly fast to the grating of the door. His wife having heard of his arrest, started to visit him yesterday afternoon, not knowing his fate, and was shocked to find him a corpse. His remains were taken to his late residence, in New York, last evening, preparatory to interment. He intended to get the horse into the market and sell him early in the morning, before he could possibly be detected.

ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF 1854.

Its Appearance, Progress, and Duration—Directions for Observing It—Eclipses Historically Considered.

This day there will be an eclipse of the sun visible throughout the United States, and annular in part of the Territories of Washington and Minnesota, of Vancouver's Island, Canada, and of the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and Massachusetts. The eclipse is called annular on account of the ring of light which is formed by the outer edge of the sun being visible when the penumbra or shadow of the moon is passing over it. Eclipses of this kind are of very rare occurrence, and it is this fact which renders this particular one so peculiarly interesting. In Paris only one takes place between 1767 and 1900, while here we will be favored with no less than four between 1775 and 1901. The first and second of these have already taken place, having been seen on the 2d of April, 1791, and on June 16, 1806. The third will come off this day, and the fourth on September 28, 1875. This last eclipse will be less favorable for astronomical deductions than the present, and hence the opportunity now offered will be extensively improved, both for the gratification of curiosity and the accomplishment of scientific purposes.

In a letter from Mr. John Randel, Jr., published in the HERALD of the 12th inst., he announces the extraordinary fact that the magnetic needle, which had progressed annually from the west towards the north at the rate of three minutes of a degree for more than one hundred years, prior to the annular eclipse of the sun of 16th June, 1806, did, within one week from that date, recede from the north towards the west forty-five minutes of a degree, which is equal to the whole distance it had advanced from the west towards the north in the fifteen years preceding that eclipse. Whether the same variation will take place in the needle on this occasion remains to be seen.

Should the sky be clear at the time of the phenomenon, observers cannot be too careful about viewing it, except through glasses so deeply colored that they will perfectly protect the eye from the effect of solar light and heat. In consequence of the want of sufficient caution in this respect, at the time of the last very large eclipse in this vicinity, February, 1831, the sight of many persons was so much injured as to be seriously impaired long afterwards, or even at the expiration of many months.

The best glasses for the purpose are the darkest of those which usually accompany a telescope or sextant, but a piece of a window pane, free from veins, and rendered so black (not browned) by the smoke of a lamp, that the sun, seen through it, will appear without any scintillation, will very well answer. Where the eclipse is annular, an opera or spy-glass, with its small lens, or that nearest the eye, blackened in this manner, will be found very useful for observing the forming and breaking of the ring, the phenomena attending which are generally highly beautiful.

Even when the obscuration is greatest, much diminution of the light is not to be expected, or not more than in a cloudy day. Mars is the only planet that can possibly be seen, and at the time of the greatest obscuration its bearing will be about south by east, and its altitude 55 degrees. Sirius, the brightest of the stars, will at the same time bear about southwest, at an elevation of nearly 20 degrees, but it is not probable that either can be found without the aid of a telescope.

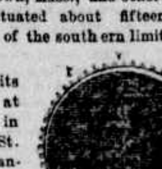
The following is a table of the eclipses which were visible in this country from the year 1824 up to the present time. The hours count from 12 M., so that 19 means 7 A. M.:—

	Beginning. h.	m.	s.	Ending. h.	m.	s.	Digits. d.	m.
1824, June 26...	7	27	55	set eclip'd			1	
1825, Dec. 9....	3	53	13	"			4	50
1831, Fb. 11 & 12	11	30	6	2	31	40	11	29
1832, July 26...	19	16	46	21	0	6	4	49
1834, Nov 30....	1	21	58	3	54	11	10	31
[illegible]	[illegible]							
1844, Dec. 9....	3	45	33	set eclip'd			2	6
1845, May 5.....	rises eclip'd			17	18	10	4	26
1846, Ap. 24&25	23	14	36	1	52	10	6	41
1848, March 4...	19	49	31	20	12	45	9	10
1851, July 27...	19	48	24	21	30	18	3	42
1854, May 26...	4	26	27	6	46	49	11	21

APPEARANCE OF THE SUN, AND PATH OF THE ECLIPSE.

Viewed from different points on the earth's surface, from which the eclipse is at all visible, the sun will present a different appearance to different observers. The first of the following diagrams (marked E. V. B.) is intended to represent its appearance at the least distance of the centres at Prescott, Canada West; Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Addison, Middlebury, Rochester, Royalton, and Norwich, Vt.; Hanover, Lebanon, Grafton, Sandbornton, Gilmanton, Rochester, and Dover, N. H.; South Berwick and York, Maine, and at other places were the eclipse is central, or very nearly so—V being the vortex, or highest point of the sun at any moment; B and E the points of beginning and end.

The second diagram is intended to represent the appearance of the sun at Boston, Cambridge, and also (nearly) at Kingston, C. W.; Watertown and Sandy Hill, N. Y.; Newfane, Vt.; Keene, N. H.; Fitchburg, Concord, and Provincetown, Mass., and other places, situated about fifteen miles northeasterly of the line of the southern limit of the ring.



The third diagram exhibits the sun's appearance at Brunswick and Bath, in Maine, also (nearly,) at St. Albans, Hyde Park, Vt.; Lancaster, N. H., and at other places situated about twenty miles southwesterly of the line of the northern limit of the ring.

By the fourth is exhibited the appearance of the sun when most obscured at Philadelphia, also (nearly) at Washington, Baltimore, New York, New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester, and at other places where the magnitude of the eclipse is from about ten to eleven digits on the northern limb of the sun.

The last diagram represents (nearly) the appearance at Bangor, Augusta, Eastport, Halifax, &c., where the sun will be eclipsed about eleven digits on the southern limb.

It is a mistake to suppose that total darkness will follow this eclipse, as about one twelfth part of the sun's surface will be visible at the time of its greatest obscuration. A total eclipse would present a completely different appearance, and is described by those who have seen it as truly awful. Halley, in an account which he gives of one that he himself had seen, says that at the moment when the sun was half obscured, a very evident circular rainbow was formed at its circumference, with perfect colors. As the darkness increased, he saw the shepherds on all sides hastening to fold their flocks, for they expected a total eclipse of an hour and a half in duration.

After a few minutes, he was enveloped in a total and palpable darkness, which came upon him, he says, like rain, or like a great black cloud. The countenances of his friends wore a horrible aspect, and the earth looked as if covered with one black pall. A few rays shot through the clouds for a moment, but immediately after both earth and sky were enveloped in complete darkness.

But the appearances of the earth and the sky during an annular eclipse, though worthy of more notice than is often given, are not the principal features, unless the day be cloudy. The formation of the ring will be, where it can be seen, the great attraction of the occasion.

PATH OF THE CENTRAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN OVER THE CONTINENT OF AMERICA, ON FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1854, ACCORDING TO THE TABLES OF DAMOISEAU AND BURCKHARDT.

Mean Time Greenwich. H. M. S.	Eclipse Central in Lat. N. D. M.	Lon. W. D. M.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.		
9 18 0	48 18.7	124 32.3
19 0	24.4	124 1.3
20 0	30.0	123 30.1
21 0	35.4	122 58.5
22 0	40.6	122 26.6
23 0	45.7	121 54.3
24 0	50.5	121 21.7
25 0	48 55.2	120 48.9
9 26 0	48 59.7	120 15.8
BRITISH OREGON.		
9 27 0	49 4.0	119 42.4
30 0	15.7	118 9.0
35 0	31.1	115 1.9
40 0	40.8	111 54.8
‖45 0	44.3	108 37.1
50 0	40.5	105 8.1
55 0	28.9	101 26.4
10 0 0	7.9	97 30.1
10 4 0	48 43.3	94 8.9
N. E. CORNER OF MINNESOTA.		
10 5 0	48 35.9	93 16.6
6 0	28.0	92 23.2
7 0	19.5	91 28.8
10 8 0	48 10.4	90 33.5
ISLE ROYALE, LAKE SUPERIOR.		
10 9 0	48 0.7	89 37.3
LAKE SUPERIOR.		
10 10 0	47 50.2	88 40.0
11 0	38.9	87 41.4
12 0	27.0	86 41.5
10 13 0	47 14.3	85 40.1

Mean Time Greenwich. H. M. S.	Eclipse Central in Lat. N. D. M.	Lon. W. D. M.
CANADA WEST.		
10 14 0	47 0.9	84 37.2
15 0	46 46.6	83 32.6
16 0	31.3	82 26.3
17 0	46 14.8	81 17.9
18 0	45 57.1	80 7.2
19 0	38.0	78 53.9
20 0	45 17.5	77 37.6
21 0	44 55.3	76 17.8
21 15	49.5	75 57.2
10 21 30	44 33.5	75 36.4
STATE OF NEW YORK.		
10 21 45	44 37.4	75 15.3
22 0	31.2	74 53.9
22 15	24.8	74 32.3
22 30	18.2	74 10.8
10 22 45	44 11.6	73 49.0
LAKE CHAMPLAIN.		
10 23 0	44 4.8	73 25.4
STATE OF VERMONT.		
10 23 15	43 57.8	73 3.4
23 30	50.6	72 38.0
10 24 45	43 43.3	72 15.3
STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
10 24 0	44 25.7	71 51.2
24 15	27.9	71 26.7
10 24 30	43 19.9	71 1.8
STATE OF MAINE.		
10 24 45	43 11.6	70 36.2
ATLANTIC OCEAN.		
10 25 0	43 3.2	70 10.1
30 0	37 54.3	55 58.6
30 12	37 5.7	51 58.7
10 30 16	36 17.4	51 56.8

Duration of the central eclipse on the earth, 3h. 41m. 21s.

‖ Greatest north latitude of the central path.

According to the tables of Damoiseau and Burckhardt, the eclipse at the following places will be *annular*, and take place as follows, in mean time (afternoon,) of the respective places.

The point of beginning is reckoned from the vertex, or highest point of the sun, to the right hand, and that of the end, from the vertex to the left, as seen through a dark glass, or a telescope that does not invert:—

	Boston.	Brunswick, Me.	Cambridge Obs.
	D. M. S.	D. M.	D. M. S.
Latitude	42 21 23	43 53	42 22 48
Longitude	71 3 37	69 55	71 7 30
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Eclipse begins	4 27 12	4 30 47	4 26 52.5
Formation of the ring	5 40 28	5 43 10	5 40 8.6
Least distance of centres	41 27	44 21	41 8.8
Rupture of the ring	5 42 27	5 45 32	5 42 9.1
End of the eclipse	6 47 33	6 50 8	6 47 16.0
Duration of the ring	1 59	2 22	2 0.5
Do. of the eclipse	2 20 21	2 19 21	2 20 23.4
	D.	D.	D.
Point of beginning	150.5	151.5	150.5
Do. end	34.0	38.1	34.0

	Concord, N. H.	Hanover, N. H.	Middlebury, Vt.
	D. M. S.	D. M. S.	D. M.
Latitude	43 12 30	43 42 26	44 0
Longitude	71 29 —	72 16 45	73 10
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Eclipse begins	4 24 8	4 19 42.4	4 15 3
Formation of the ring	5 36 43	5 32 41.0	5 28 32
Least distance of centres	— 38 38	— 34 38.6	— 30 30
Rupture of the ring	5 40 32	5 36 36.2	5 32 28
End of the eclipse	6 45 0	6 41 25.4	6 37 42
Duration of the ring	— 3 49	— 3 55.2	— 3 56
Duration of eclipse	2 20 52	2 21 43.0	2 22 39
	D.	D.	D.
Point of beginning	150.8	150.7	.150.5
Do. end	35.5	36.0	35.0

	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Portsmouth, N. H.
	D. M. S.	D. M. S.
Latitude	44 42 0	43 4 35
Longitude	75 31 30	70 45 18
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Eclipse begins	4 2 40	4 27 47
Formation of the ring	5 17 29	5 39 55
Least distance of centres	— 19 28	— 41 52
Rupture of the ring	5 21 26	5 43 47
End of the eclipse	6 27 46	6 47 54
Duration of the ring	— 3 57	— 3 52
Duration of the eclipse	2 25 6	2 20 7
Do. end	D.	D.

At the following places the eclipse will not be annular, The obscuration being on the northern side of the sun:—

	Nantucket Ob., Mass.	N. York City, N. Y.
	D. M. S.	D. M. S.
Latitude north	41 16 56	40 42 40
Longitude west	70 5 40	74 0 30
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Eclipse begins	4 33 8.8	4 15 8.9
Greatest obscuration	5 46 46.0	5 30 55.8
End of Eclipse	6 52 16.4	6 37 55.1
Duration	2 19 7.6	2 22 46.2
	D.	D.
Point of beginning	150.3	148.9
Do. end	32.6	28.2
Digits eclipsed	11.173	10.640

	Providence Ob., R. I.	Williamstown Obs. Mass.
	D. M. S.	D. M. S.
Latitude north	41 49 32	42 42 49
Longitude west	71 24 15	73 12 37
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Eclipse begins	4 26 14.6	4 16 26.0
Greatest obscuration	5 40 38.6	5 31 54.5
End of Eclipse	6 46 47.1	6 38 58.2
Duration	2 20 32.5	2 22 32.2
	D.	D.
Point of beginning	150.2	150.0
Do. end	32.7	33.2
Digits eclipsed	11.207	11.301

The time of the beginning of the eclipse at the following places has been only approximately determined, but it will nevertheless be found nearly correct. The duration of the eclipse in different parts of New England will vary, as usual, several minutes; but it is believed that the addition of 1 h. 14 min., and 2 h. 20 min. to the time of beginning at any place therein, will in general give the times of the greatest obscuration, and of the end, within a minute or two of the truth. At those of the places marked with an asterisk the eclipse will be annular. At the greater part of those not so marked the obscuration will be on the northern side of the sun; but at Bangor, Eastport, Halifax and Montreal, it will be on the southern.

The point on the sun's disc at which the eclipse will begin is, as before mentioned, reckoned in degrees from the vertex to the right hand, as seen through a telescope that does not invert:—

MEAN TIME IN THE AFTERNOON.

	Eclipse begins. H. M.	Point of beginning. D.
Albany, New York	4 14.0	150
Amherst, Massachusetts	4 20.2	150
*Andover, "	4 26.4	151
Baltimore, Maryland	4 4.5	147
Bangor, Maine	4 30.0	153
*Brattleborough, Vermont	4 14.3	151
*Dover, New Hampshire	4 27.1	151
Eastport, Maine	4 43.5	153
*Exeter, New Hampshire	4 27.0	151
*Fitchburg, Massachusetts	4 23.2	151
*Gloucester, "	4 28.0	151
Halifax, Nova Scotia	4 59.9	154
*Keene, New Hampshire	4 20.7	150
*Lowell, Massachusetts	4 25.5	151
*Manchester, New Hampshire	4 25.0	151
Montreal, Canada East	4 11.3	151
Newark, New Jersey	4 14.5	149
New Bedford, Massachusetts	4 28.6	150
*Newburyport, "	4 27.5	151
Newport, Rhode Island	4 27.0	150
Norwich, Connecticut	4 23.5	150
*Plattsburg, New York	4 12.2	150
Plymouth, Massachusetts	4 29.3	150
*Portland, Maine	4 29.7	151
*Provincetown, Massachusetts	4 31.5	151
*Rutland, Vermont	4 16.3	151
*Saco, Maine	4 29.0	151
*Salem, Massachusetts	4 27.6	151
Springfield, "	4 20.5	150
Worcester, "	4 24.1	150

	H.	M.
At Yale College, New Haven, beginning	4	19.5
Greatest obscuration	5	35.0
End	6	41.8

Digits eclipsed 10.9 on the northern limb.

PREPARATIONS FOR OBSERVING THE ECLIPSE.

As the approaching eclipse has already become a subject of general speculation, it is but reasonable to suppose that the most extensive preparations have been made by the scientific world for its proper observation. The subject was thoroughly discussed at a meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, held at Boston as early as the 14th of March, 1853, when a communication was received from Mr. Paine. He computed the duration of the eclipse at 3 hours 41 minutes and 21 seconds. It will first enter upon the earth in the North Pacific Ocean, near the Caroline Islands, in latitude about 6½ deg. north, longitude 197 deg. west; thence, taking a northeasterly direction, it touches our continent near Cape Flattery, in Washington Territory; it thence passes over Vancouver's Island, British Oregon, Minnesota, Isle Royale, Lake Superior, Canada West, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, to the Atlantic, where it leaves the earth in latitude about 36 deg., longitude 52 deg., having, in the time of its continuance thereon, run over 145½ deg. of longitude, and 56 deg. of latitude.

The eclipse will not be annular at Georgetown, nor indeed at any other place south of New England. The obscuration—that is to say, the eclipse—will begin at the Georgetown Observatory at two minutes and thirty-three and one-fifth of a second past four o'clock in the afternoon—that is, very nearly at two and a half minutes past four. The greatest obscuration or height of the eclipse will be at nineteen minutes and three-quarters past five o'clock, and the end at twenty-seven minutes and twenty-nine seconds past six. The whole duration at Georgetown, to the nearest second, will be two hours twenty-four minutes and fifty-six seconds.

The point on the solar disc where the obscuration will first appear will be at 147.1 degs. from the sun's vertex, or his most northerly point, counting round to the right; hence the general observer will fix his glass (shielded by a colored screen from the strength of the sun's rays) to about the southwest or further edge of the sun's face. For the end of the eclipse the glass must be pointed to 21.8 degs. to the left of the sun's vertex, which will be on the hither edge, and a little east of the sun's most northerly point.

The number of digits eclipsed at the Georgetown Observatory (and sensibly the same for the country round) 9.814—that is to say, more than three-quarters, and nearly ten-twelfths of the sun's diameter will be obscured.

In expressing the magnitude of the eclipse, whether of the sun or of the moon, it is customary to suppose the diameters of these bodies divided into twelve equal parts, called digits, and the magnitude of the eclipse is expressed by stating the proportion of the diameter of the disc which is obscured. Thus, when half the disc is obscured, we say the eclipse measures six digits, and so on.

In observing an eclipse Professor Alexander says, in a paper recently communicated to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Washington, particular attention should be paid to the color of the glasses used in the observation of the eclipse, since the phenomena present many different phases, and phases requiring a particular color to render the observation satisfactory.

As it had been asserted that the moon had been seen before the contact of the shadow with the sun's disc, he suggested that several screen-glasses, of various colors, might be arranged in a circular frame, movable about a central pivot, so that each screen-glass might, in its turn, be brought in front of the eye-piece of the telescope, at the pleasure of the observer.

The rotary motion might be rendered more steady by the pressure of a small spring with a tooth falling into a shallow dent in the revolving frame, as is the case in the adjustment of dark glasses made use of in some sextants. It would, moreover, seem to be advisable that the succession of tints of the several screen-glasses should be such that the eye would not be too much 'blinked' or rendered insensible by a sudden change of one for another; the order being somewhat like the following: white, yellow, orange, red, violet, blue, and (if there be room for them) then green and greenish yellow; to come back, in the circuit, to white again. The white tint of sunlight is preserved when the view is through Dr. Maskelyne's screen of liquid ink, or the like effect may be obtained by a suitable combination of screens of different colors, such as, for instance, violet and green glasses, the number of violet glasses being in excess. The singularly tinted glass which goes by the name of London smoke, is, however, perhaps the best of all for presenting a white image of the sun, as by it all colors are transmitted, although with a diminished intensity.

The following directions for the observation of the eclipse were drawn up by Professor Alexander, and as they are for the most part easily understood, they can be followed with profit and interest by the most unscientific:—

Indentations of prominent points, }
Special roughness or dark lines, } At the beginning.
First unequivocal contact, }
Distortion of the cusps.
Agitation at the edge of the moon's disc.
Corruscations across the moon's disc.
An illuminated band bordering the moon's disc.

EFFECTS ON SOLAR SPOTS.

Polarization of light at solar spots.
Luminous projections on the moon's disc.
Analogous to projection of the moon's disc beyond that of the sun.
Color of the moon's disc.

PREVIOUS TO THE FORMATION OF THE RING—THE LIGHT BETWEEN THE CUSPS.

The time of its first appearance.
Its extent in both length and breadth.
Its color, if invariable; or
Changes in the light's intensity or its color.
Its apparent motion, if any, along the edge of the moon's disc.
Its polarization.
Its special changes just before the formation of the ring.
Its intensity, as indicated by the depth of tint of the screen-glass traversed by it.

AT THE FORMATION OF THE RING, SERRATED APPEARANCES, OR BEADS.

The form and changes of form of the cusps. The cusps not unfrequently have been found to be united rapidly by a serrated bright edge, assuming sometimes (and later) the appearance of a row of beads.
Their motion along the moon's edge.
Time of their commencement and their exact duration.
Their color and its changes.
Time of complete formation of the ring.
The dark lines, which have been so often noticed at the second and third contacts, and which, in consequence of having been minutely described by the late Mr. Bailly, are known by his name; some particulars to be noted with regard to them as specified in the case of the beads.
Whether the ring, when completely formed, is found to be any broader or any narrower than the beads.

WHILE THE RING ENDURES.

The projected shadow of a ball, and its colors, if any, and their extent.
The extent and variety of the colors of the solar spectrum, and their dark lines.
The special changes of outline of the moon by encroachment of light or by distortion of the disc.
The color of the moon's disc.
The angular breadth of the ring.
The moon's diameter.

AT THE RUPTURE OF THE RING.

The same phenomena as at the formation, though in the inverse order.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE RUPTURE OF THE RING.

As at the corresponding period before the formation; but also in the inverse order.

BETWEEN THE RUPTURE OF THE RING AND THE END OF THE ECLIPSE.

As in the analogous period after the beginning.

AT THE END OF THE ECLIPSE.

Time of the last unequivocal contact.

CONTINUED ADHESIONS, ETC.

As at the analogous period preceding the first decided contact.

AFTER THE END OF THE ECLIPSE.

Same appearance to be sought for as before the beginning.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS TIMES.

Temperature in sun and shade.
Photometric observations.
Change of dew-point and deposition of dew.
Polarization of the light of the atmosphere.
Polarization of its heat.
Tint of the sky.
Course and variable force of the wind.
Change, if any, of magnetic intensity.

ECLIPSES VIEWED HISTORICALLY.

The first solar eclipse of which we have any authentic record, occurred 585 years before Christ, and was predicted by Thales. Singularly enough, and as if in accordance with and corroborating the popular idea concerning eclipses, that they only appear in time of trouble, we find them, generally speaking, either preceding or contemporaneous with wars, pestilence, or famine.

In 585, B. C., Nebuchadnezzar was King of Babylon, and his reign was a continued series of aggressive wars.

In 424, B. C., an eclipse was observed at Athens, and in the following year there was a terrific earthquake, which separated the peninsula of Eubœa from the main land.

A few years later the same occurrence so alarmed the philosophical Athenians, drawn up in battle array before Syracuse, that they were easily defeated.

188, B. C., there was a total eclipse at Rome, and prayers were offered up for three consecutive days, to avert the evil; but their prayers only postponed, for a brief period, the evil day for a fearful plague, which soon after swept off two thousand persons every day from the Greek Islands, Egypt and Syria.

But the greatest eclipse of which we have any record is that which occurred at the death of our Saviour:—

"And it was about the sixth hour," says the inspired writer, "and there was a darkness over all the earth until the ninth hour, and the sun was darkened."

This was a general eclipse, a total darkness having fallen upon the earth for three hours.

In 1140 a total eclipse preceded the bloody and ruthless wars of the Guelphs and the Ghibelines.

In 1191 the stars were visible at 10 in the morning. The third crusade took place in this year.

In the same year a most singular phenomenon was observed—the true sun, and the appearance of another, so that astronomers alone could distinguish the difference with their glasses.

There was total darkness in 1331, caused by an eclipse of the sun. This preceded a terrible plague in Paris, London and Ireland.

April 22, 1715, a total eclipse, and the darkness so great that the stars shone and the birds went to roost at noon. Russia at war with Sweden. Venice at war with Turkey. War of the young Pretender in Scotland.

The Orientals, generally, looked upon eclipses as occurrences of a supernatural character, and attributed them to magical science, or evil demons who were endeavoring to destroy the luminary. In fact, they considered it a struggle between the powers of good and evil, and they awaited the issue with breathless anxiety, trembling with apprehension as the shadow passed over the disc of the sun, and radiant with joy and triumph as it receded and ultimately disappeared. Some more zealous or more courageous than the frightened multitude, formed themselves into volunteer auxiliary corps to assist the sore-pressed God of Day, and armed with gongs and kettle drums endeavored to drive away his terrible enemy.

In some parts of the world eclipses are still regarded with a superstitious awe, as portending some terrible evil, but these fears are rapidly dissipating before the march of science and civilization.

New York East Methodist Conference.

SEVENTH DAY.

The Conference assembled in the Washington street Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, at the usual hour, Bishop Ames in the chair. After the opening services, Elders John G. Smith and W. W. Brewer were excused from their labors as Elders and created Supernumeraries, on account of ill-health. The committees of examination for the year 1855, were then appointed, as follows:—

For the Class of the First Year—J. J. Mathews, C. Kelsey, B. Pillsbury.

For the Class of the Second Year—W. C. Doyt, W. F. Collins, N. C. Lewis.

For the Class of the Third Year—E. E. Griswold, J. M. Reid, J. L. Gilder.

For the Class of the Fourth Year—J. B. Merwin, J. Miley, D. Curry.

The committee on the cause of colonization reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in the American Colonization Society, believing it powerful in promoting the objects for which it was founded, affording a home for those free persons of color who desire the full privilege of freemen, opening facilities for the evangelization of Africa, and imposing various barriers against the infamous slave trade.

Resolved, That we commend this cause to our respective churches, recommending that the agents of this society have access to our congregations for the purpose of making collections in its behalf.

The committee upon the subject, reported on the cases of necessitous superannuated preachers throughout the district, and stated that all claims arising from this cause had been met.

The committee to which was referred the charges against Rev. S. Howland, having carefully investigated the same, commencing on the 17th inst., and continuing almost every day, afternoon and evening, and often in the morning, until the 23d, having received a mass of testimony, and duly prepared it for the action of the conference, respectfully report:—Your committee were informed by the President of the conference that their duty was not to report a decision on the case, but confine themselves to the receiving of testimony only. The bill of charges, [comprising falsehood, slander, fraud and dishonesty,] was preferred by the members of the Hedding Methodist Episcopal church in the city of New York, January 30, 1854. A court of inquiry was held in the basement of said church, February 6th, 1854, and resulted in the suspension of said Rev. S. Howland from all ministerial functions until the session of the present conference. In the receiving of the testimony, the mode was adopted of reading each charge and specification, and receiving testimony under each separately, &c. Laid on the table.

The committee on the Sunday School cause would respectfully beg leave to report that they are gratified to learn from the circular of the Sunday School Union that [illegible] have been more than doubled during the past year. But while we rejoice at this, we feel it our duty to call the attention of the conference to the fact that this money has all been raised in fifty-one stations and circuits, or on about one-third of the last conference. Requiring preachers neglecting to make collections, to state their reasons in their reports, has generally been forgotten. From the returns received at the present session of the conference, the committee report the statistics, by districts, as follows:—

Districts.	Sunday Schools	Officers and Teachers	Scholars	Volumes in Libraries	Number of Bible Classes
New York	40	774	5,102	13,030	46
Long Island	85	1,175	8,292	20,428	105
New Haven	55	768	3,756	16,978	85
Hartford	36	410	1,750	10,865	42
Total	216	3,127	18,900	61,301	279
Last year	200	3,044	18,580	57,849	246
Increase	16	83	320	3,452	33

Districts.	Scholars in Infant Classes	Expense of Schools this year	Raised for Sunday School Union	Sunday School Advocates taken	Conversions
New York	813	$134,655	$57,346	1,734	149
Long Island	1,652	171,620	28,249	2,725	320
New Haven	419	94,549	9,182	1,538	70
Hartford	104	32,939	6,182	763	53
Total	2,988	433,663	80,959	6,760	592
Last year	2,906	450,010	38,295	6,267	651
Increase	82	—	—	493	—
Decrease	—	16,447	41,664	—	59

In view of these facts, we recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:—

1. That we have undiminished confidence in Sunday schools as an instrumentality for the religious instruction of our children and youth, and hereby express our gratitude to Almighty God for the success which continues to attend the schools of our church.

2. That the decrease in the number of conversions in our schools calls upon us pastors to examine with greater care into the method of teaching religious truths, and to impress upon teachers the importance of seeking immediate fruits of their labors, for we believe that Sabbath schools are eminently calculated to bring sinners to repentence where teachers are faithfully laboring for this all-important result.

3. That we consider it the duty of every preacher in this conference to give his people an opportunity to contribute to the funds of the Sunday School Union, and we urge upon them the propriety of attending to this matter only in the conference year.

The report was accepted and the resolutions adopted.

The case of Rev. S. Howland was then, on motion, taken from the table, and the Secretary proceeded with the reading of the testimony, which consumed the remainder of the forenoon. An adjournment took place until 3 o'clock, when the reading of the evidence was continued until 6 o'clock. Adjourned until the usual hour on Thursday morning.

EIGHTH DAY.

The Conference assembled at the Washington street Methodist Episcopal church yesterday morning, at the usual hour.

Bishop Ames presided, and the proceedings were opened with a prayer by the Rev. Jacob Shaw.

After some preliminary business, the trial of the Rev. S. Howland, of the Hedding Methodist Episcopal church, New York, who stands charged with falsehood, slander, fraud, and dishonesty, was proceeded with. The evidence elicited on the preliminary examination had at the church, before a committee of the Conference, having been read, Rev. Moses L. Scudder made his opening argument on the part of the prosecution, which consumed the entire time of the morning session.

On reassembling in the afternoon—Bishop Waugh presiding—the accused (Rev. Mr. Howland) made a lengthy speech on his own behalf, which consumed the remainder of the day.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

MAN BURIED IN A WELL.—On Wednesday morning, about nine o'clock, a man named John Mead, in the employ of James Murdoch, pump maker, was buried while working in a well in Hudson avenue, near Prospect street. It appears he went down to gather some pieces of wood to brace the pump against the wall, when the earth suddenly caved in, and he was buried some twenty-seven feet under ground. It is thought he displaced some of the stones by standing upon them, and the bottom being of quicksand, every thing above came down upon him. A number of workmen labored assiduously all the remaining part of the day until dark, when the body had not yet been reached. Life however, is doubtless extinct, as it seems impossible that he could survive under such a mass of earth.

SENTENCES IN THE KING'S COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—In this Court, on Wednesday, Charles Lansing, convicted of forgery in the second degree, was sentenced to the State prison for five years; William Wilson, on the same indictment, put in a plea of guilty in the fourth degree, which was accepted, and he was sentenced to the penitentiary at hard labor for one year. Thomas Ryan, convicted of burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to two years and three months imprisonment. Eliza Ware, found guilty of grand larceny, was sentenced to the State prison for three years.